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Yi et al.

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(54) **WIRELESS NEAR FIELD COMMUNICATION SYSTEM**

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H04B 5/00 (2006.01)
H04W 4/00 (2009.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **H04W 4/008** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
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USPC 455/41.1–41.3
See application file for complete search history.

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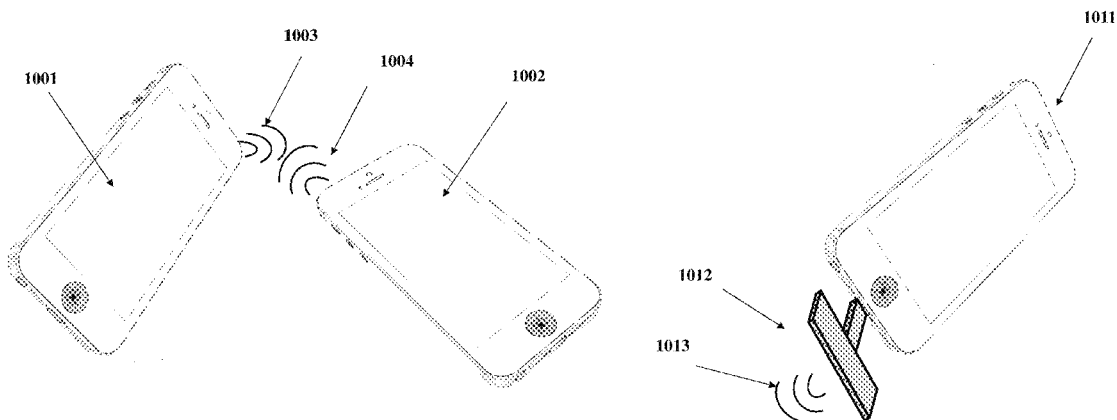
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A wireless magnetic field communication system working within the range of less than 1.5 m without induction induced interference during listening mode is proposed. The system comprises at least a transmitter and a receiver. Several novel transmitter designs using either active-connection-control solenoid or spin-orbit torque (SOT) based patterned thin film element(s) are proposed. The system has intrinsic high data security level due to its limited working range, as well as large data transfer rate. The system is suitable to establish a temporary off-the grid magnetic field communication network. It also provides a new data communication approach among modules instead of data cable in industry equipment. The system can be used as a stand-alone or built-in system for communication between devices or modularized components of a system.

19 Claims, 15 Drawing Sheets



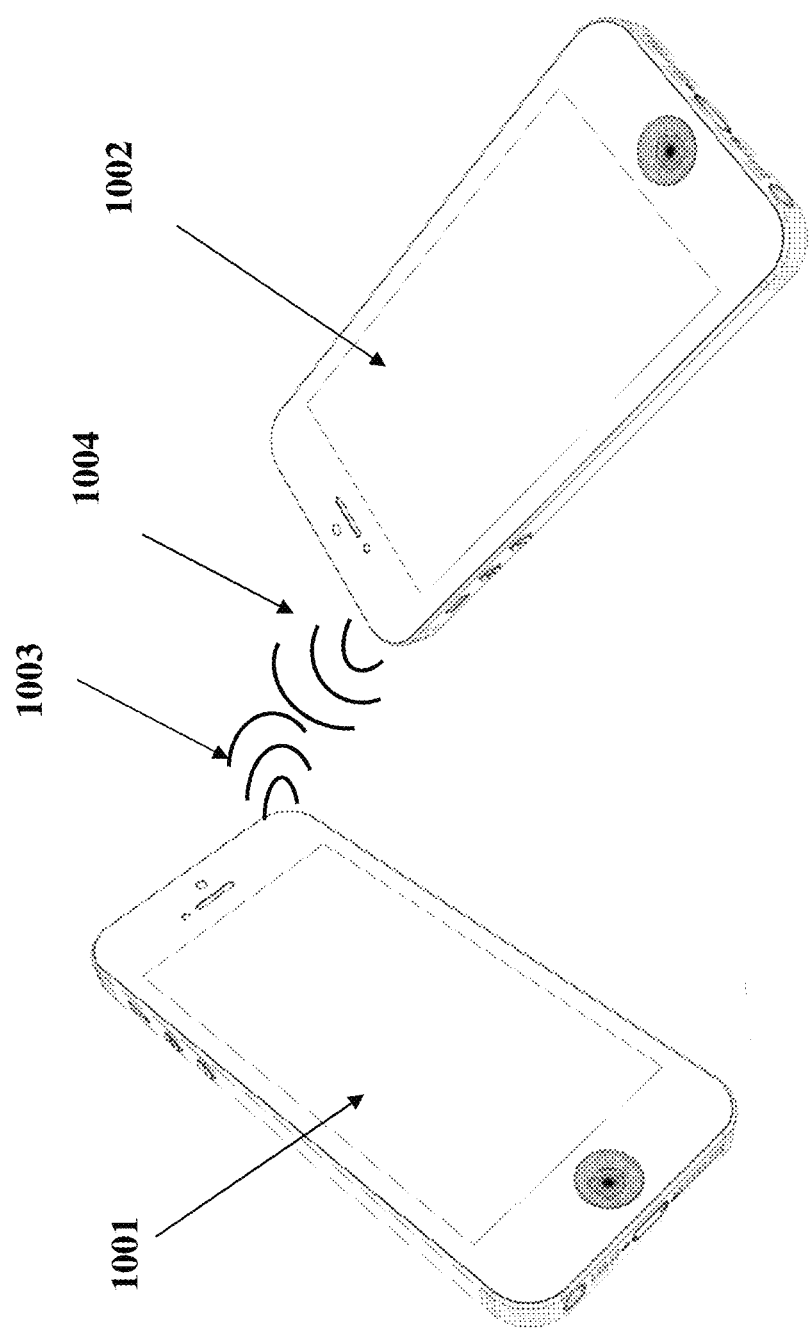


FIG. 1A

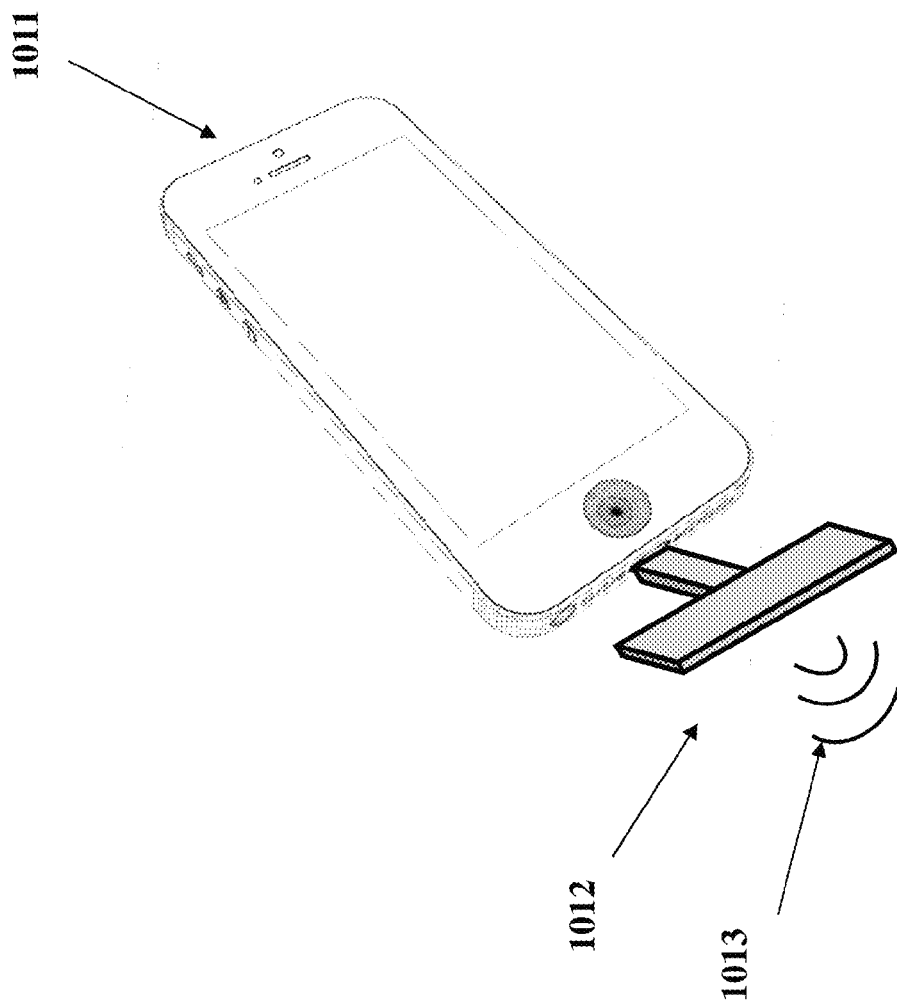


FIG. 1B

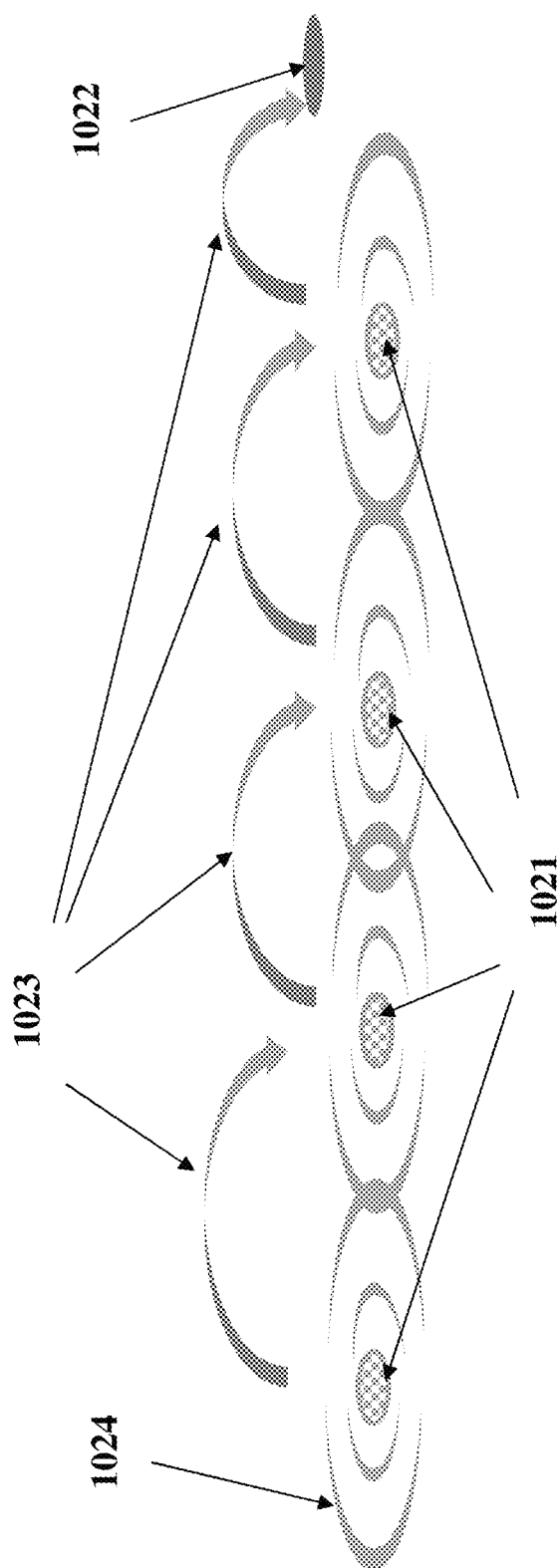


FIG. 1C

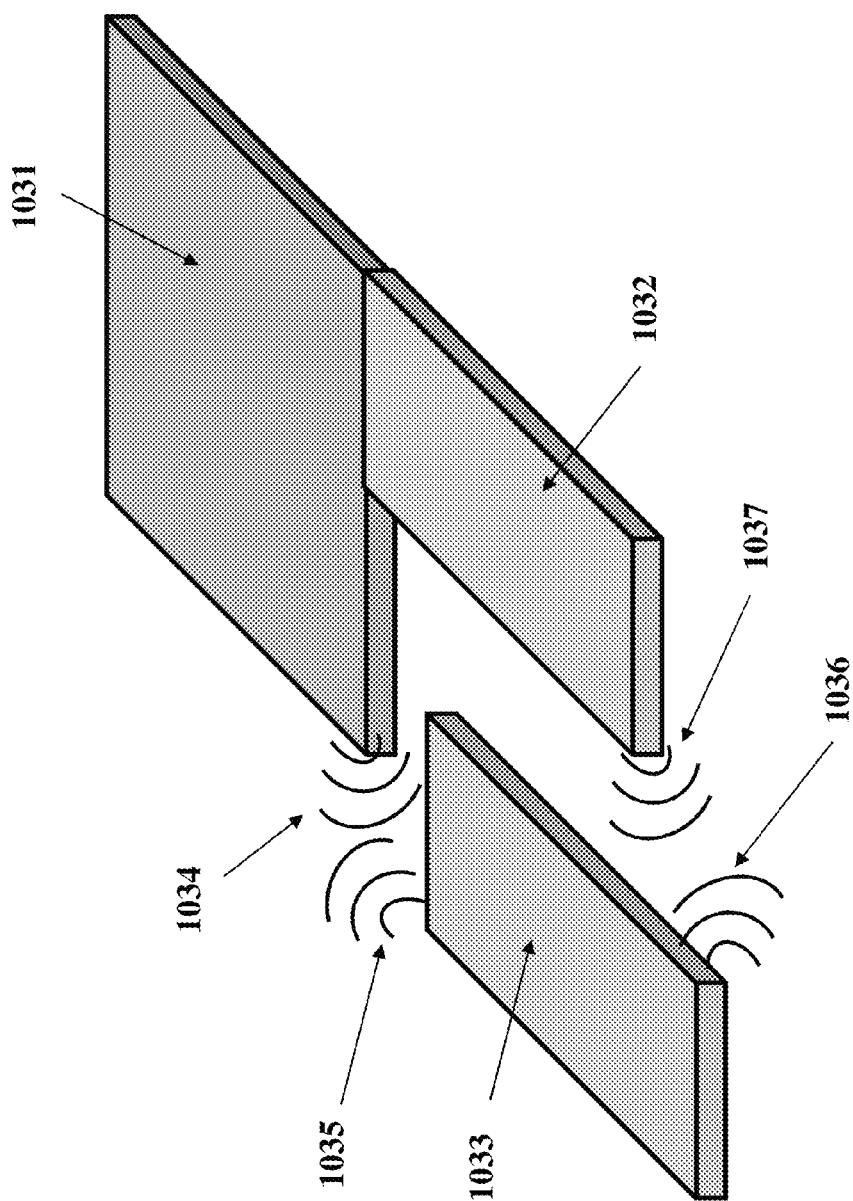


FIG. 1D

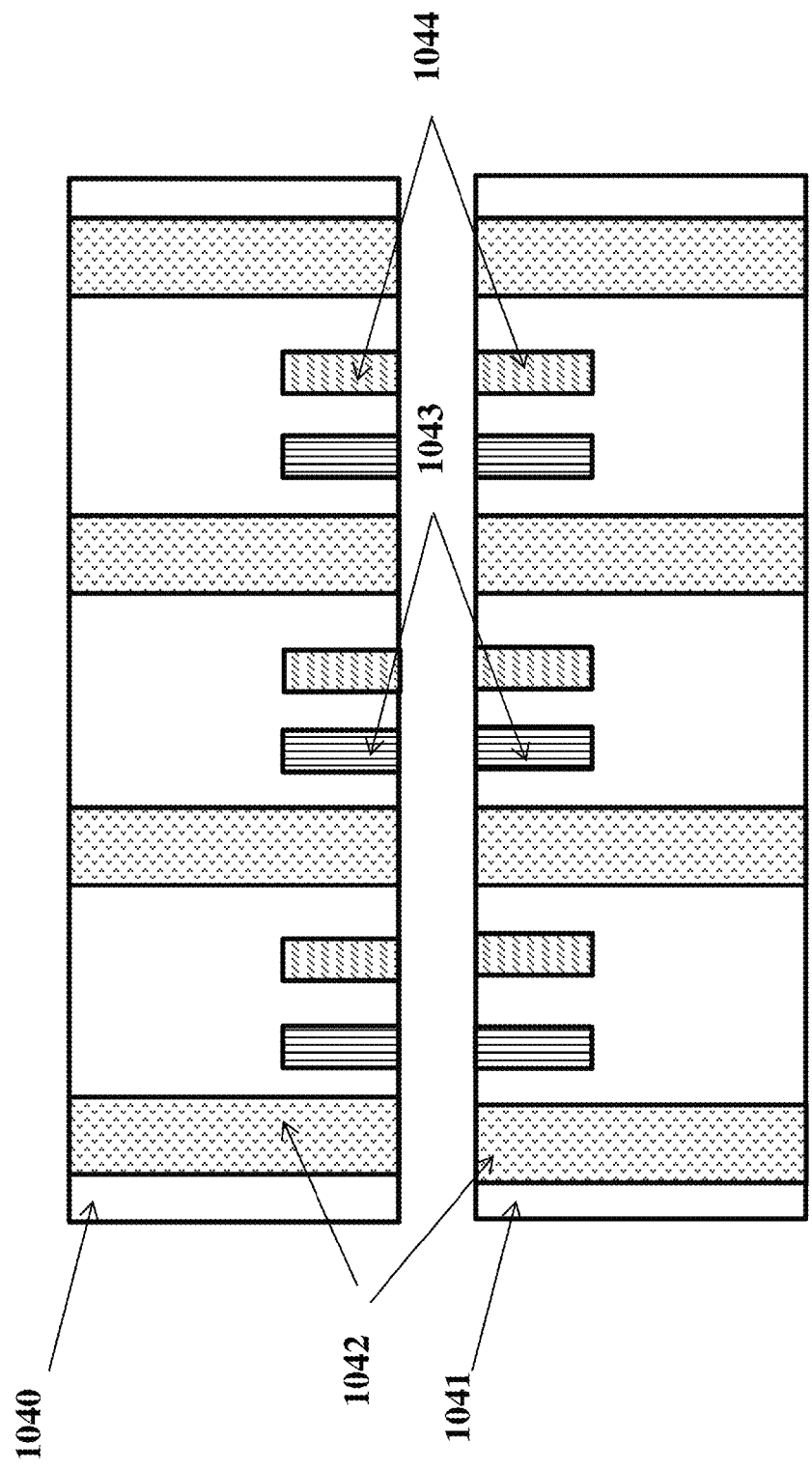


FIG. 1E

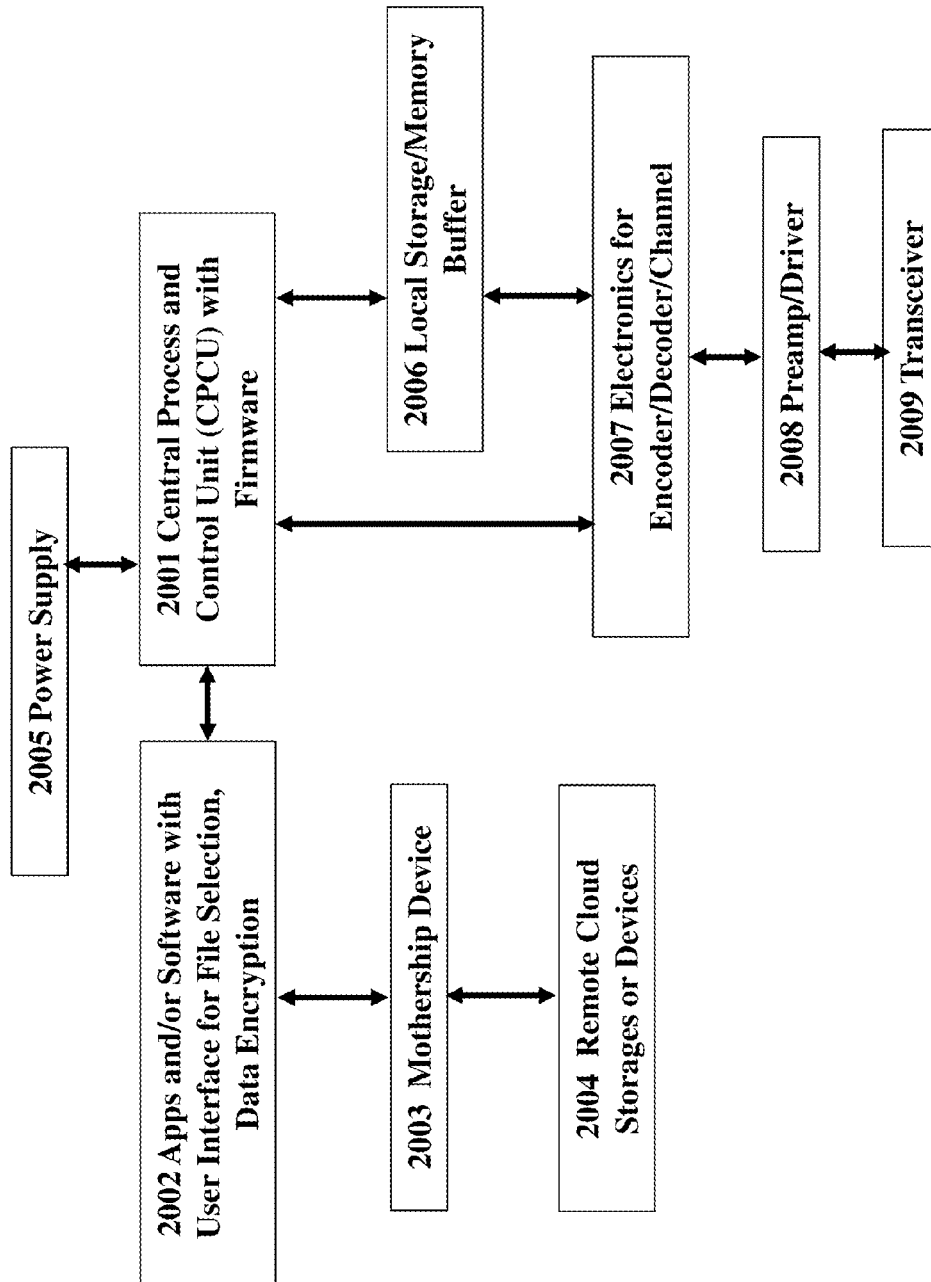


FIG. 2

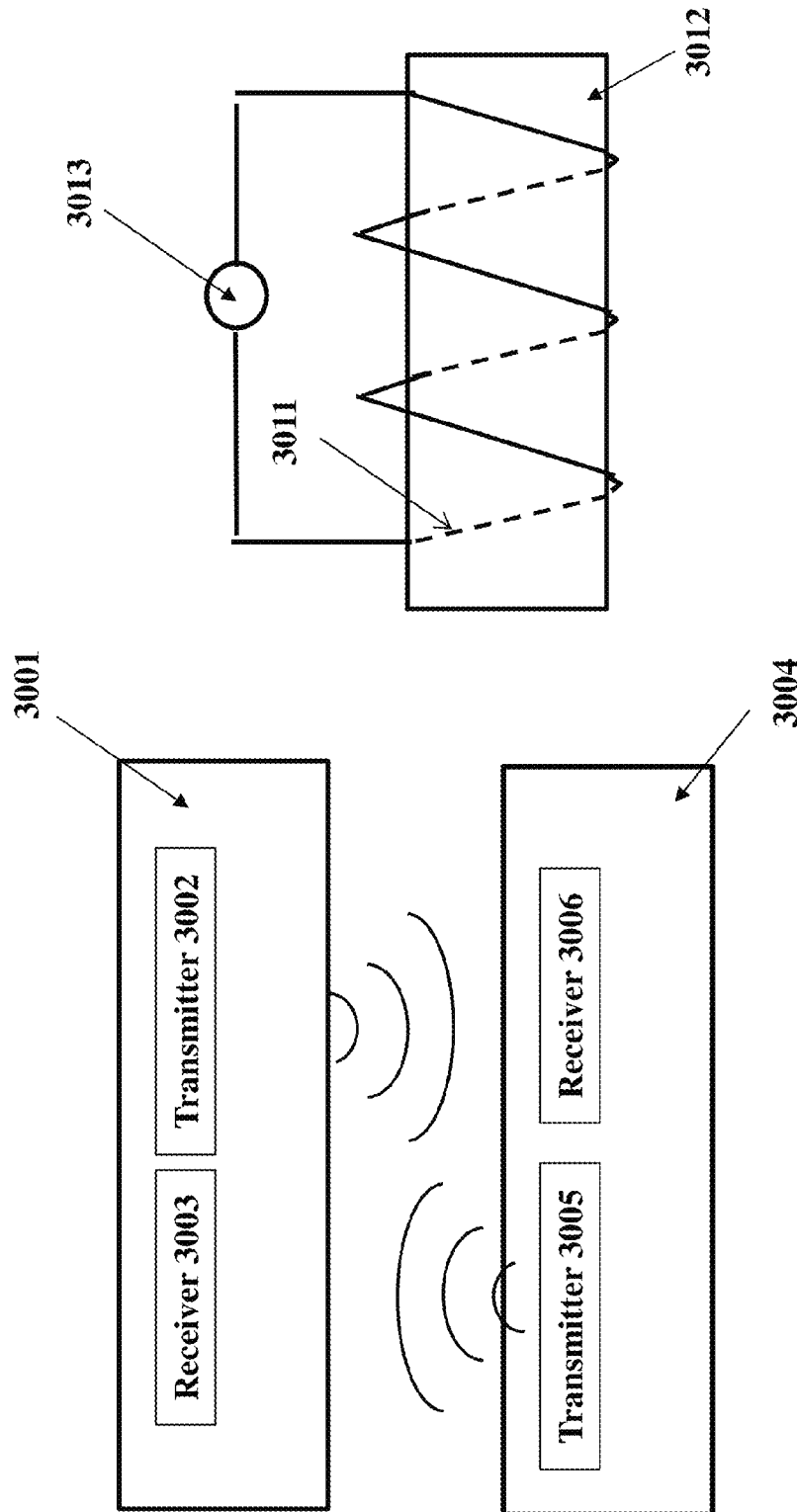


FIG. 3A

FIG. 3B

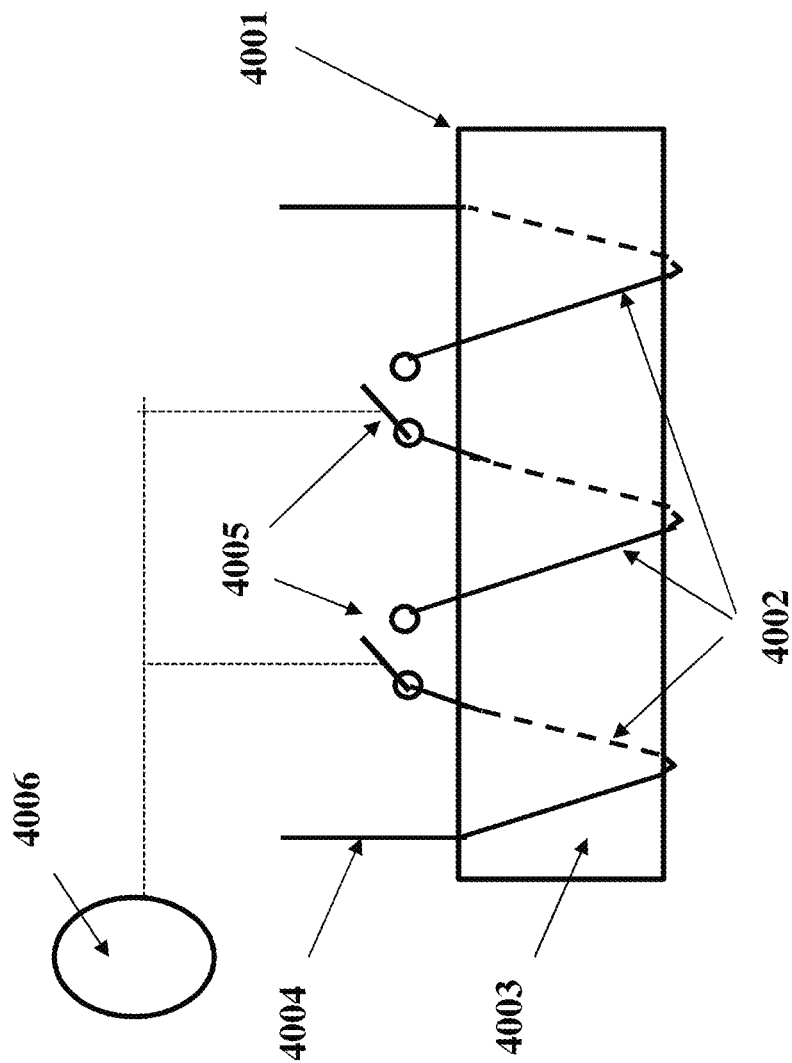


FIG. 4A

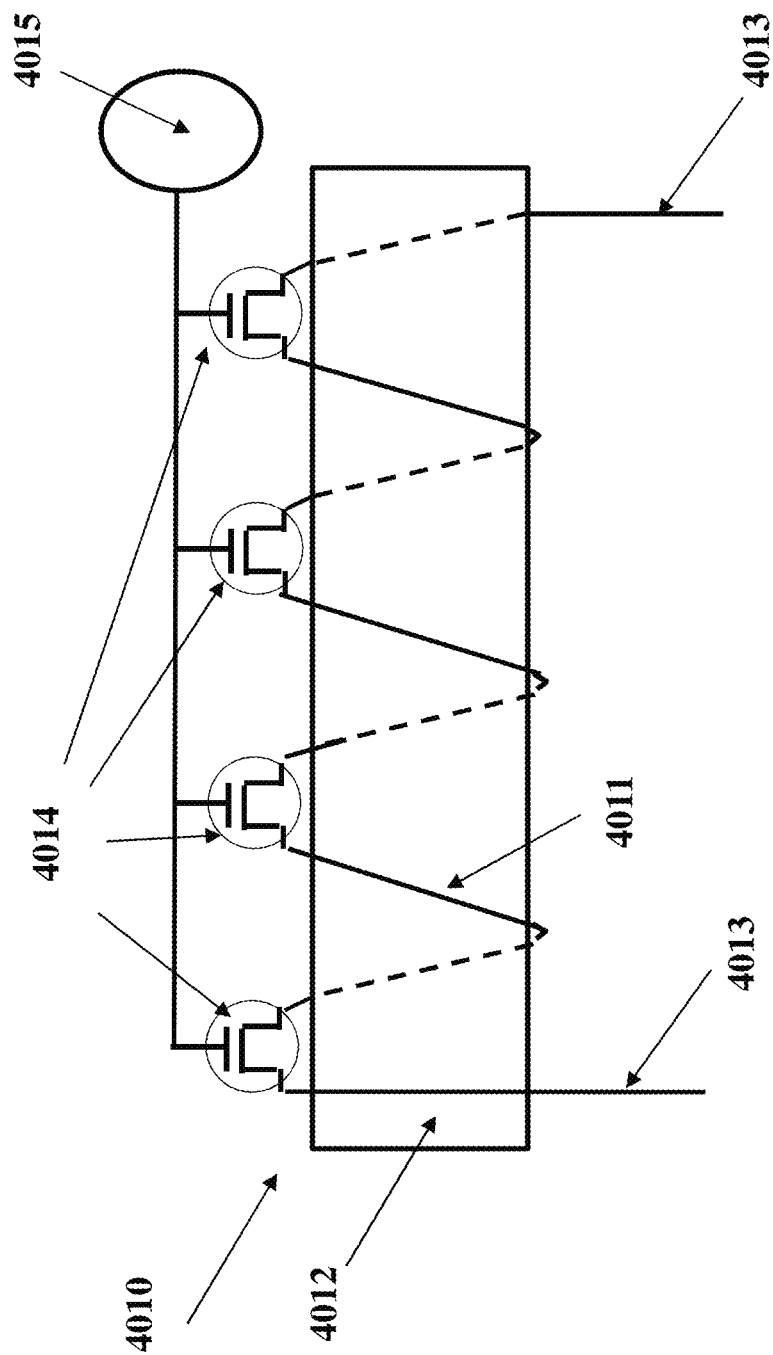


FIG. 4B

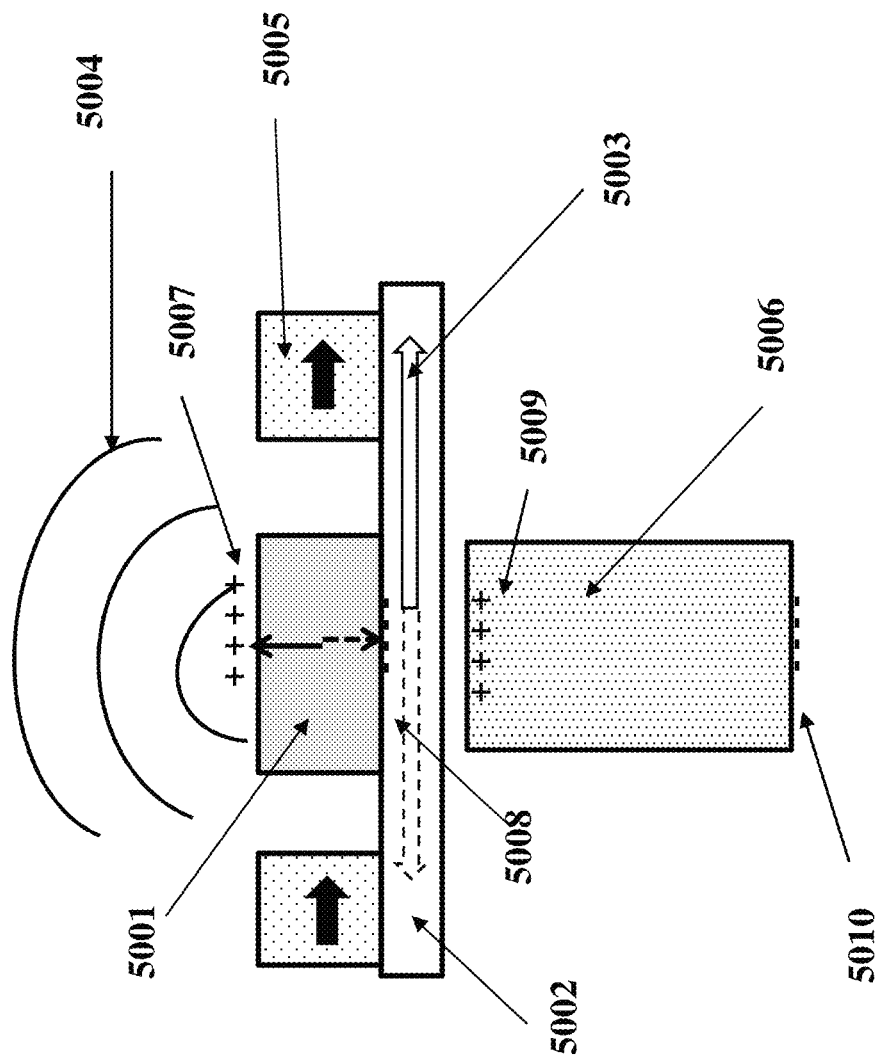


FIG. 5A

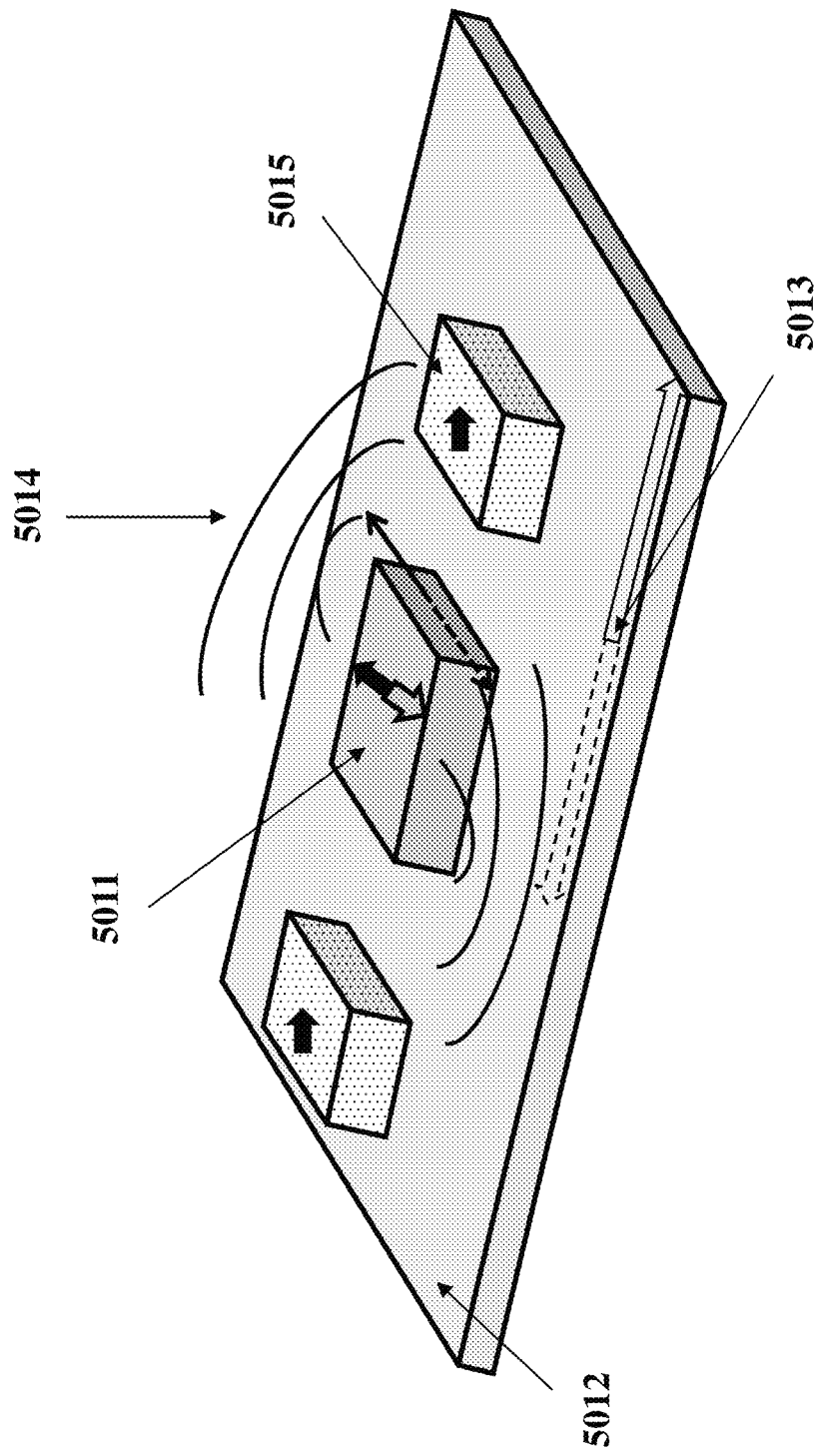


FIG. 5B

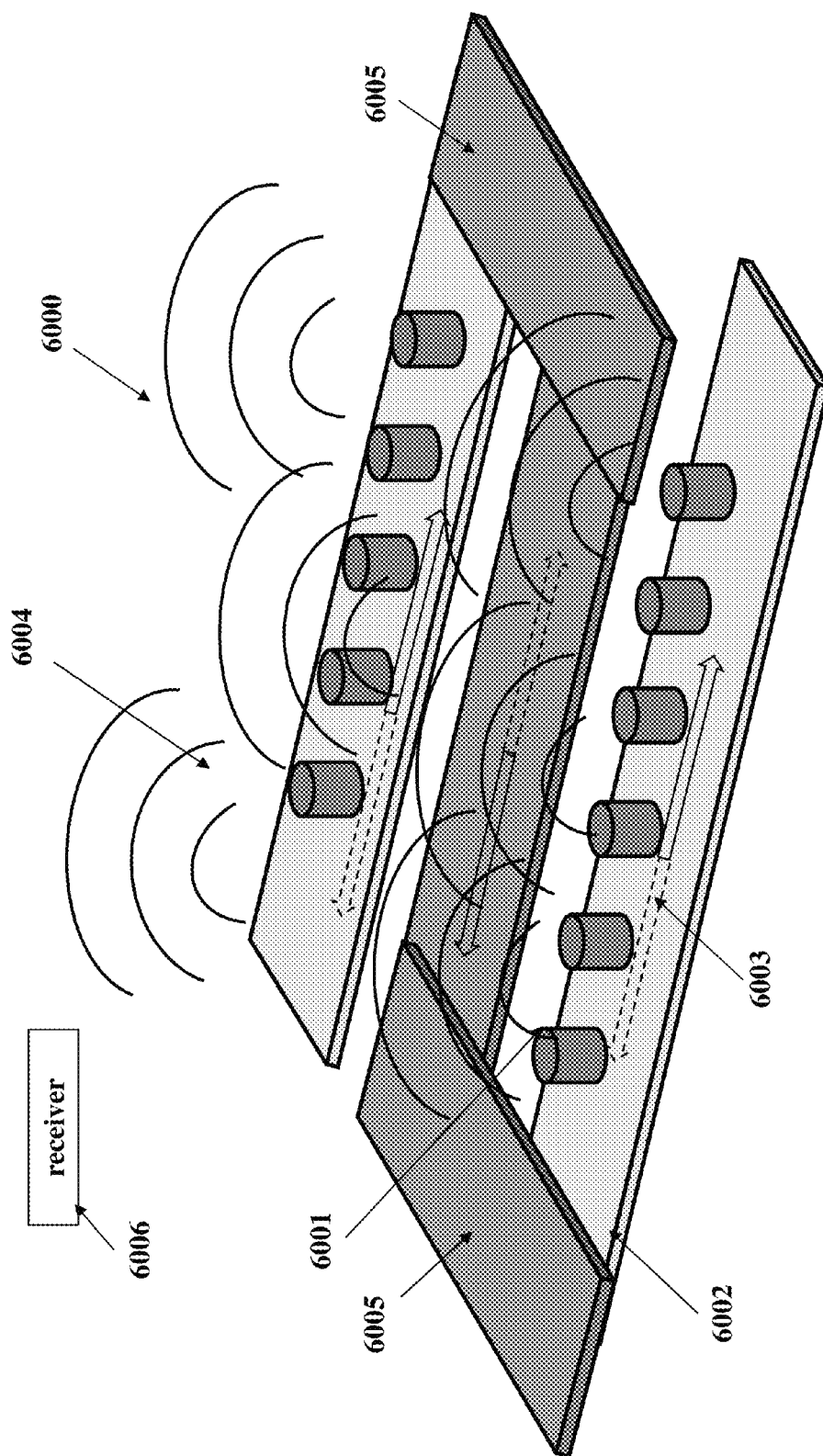


FIG. 6A

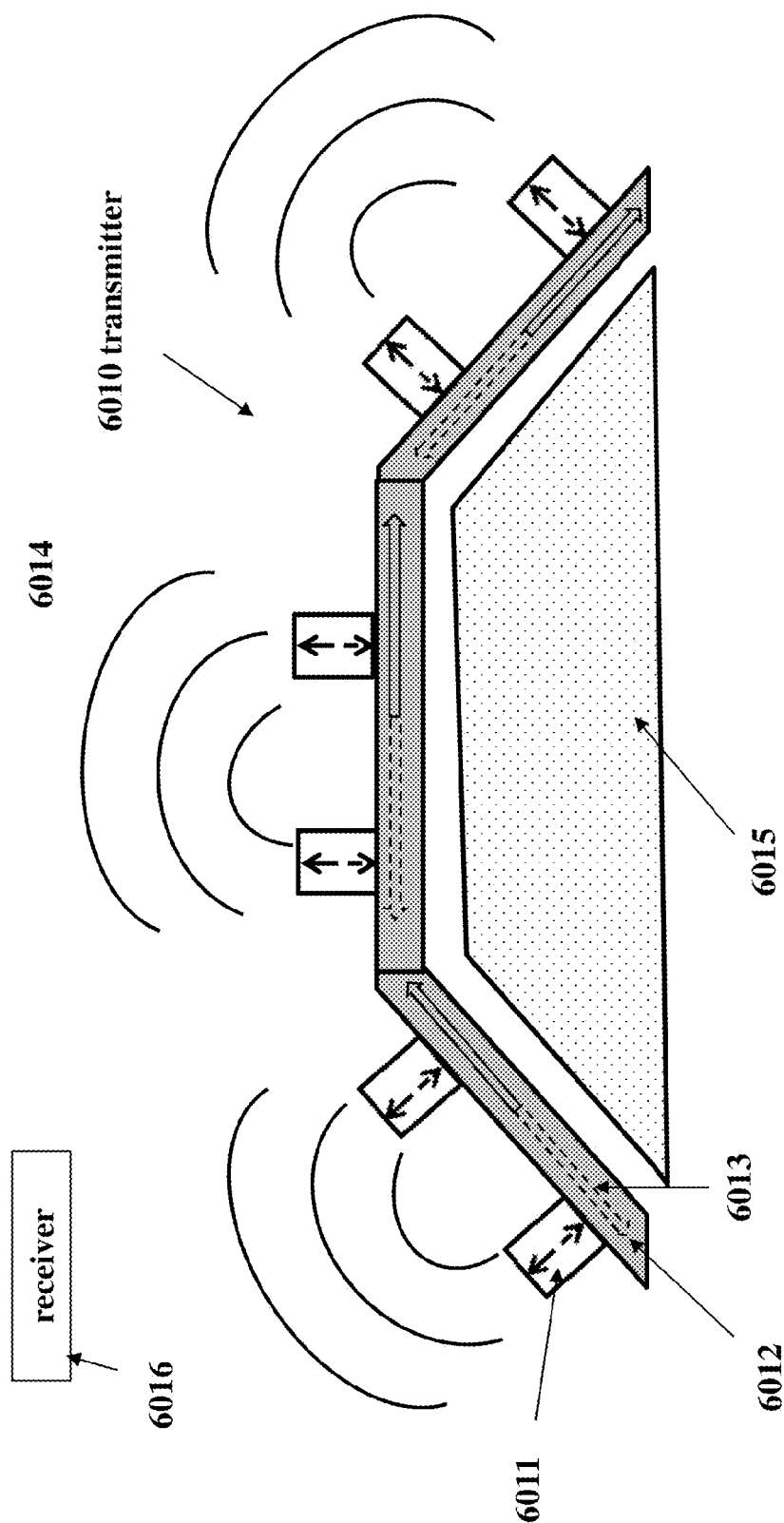


FIG. 6B

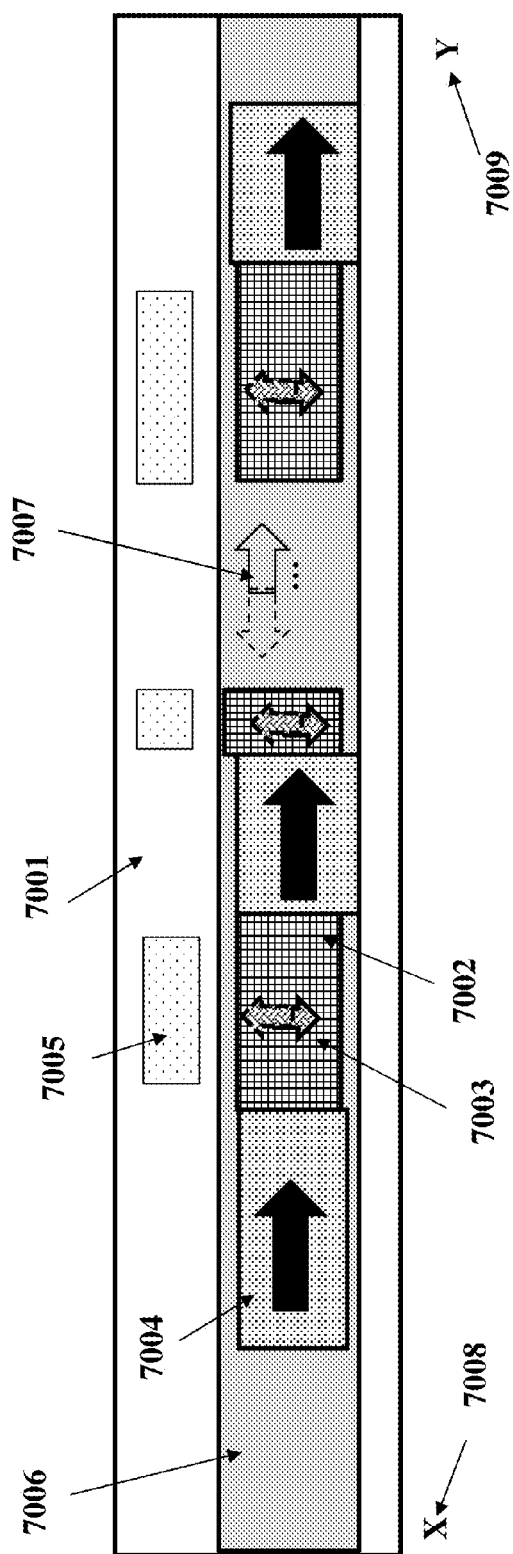


FIG. 7A

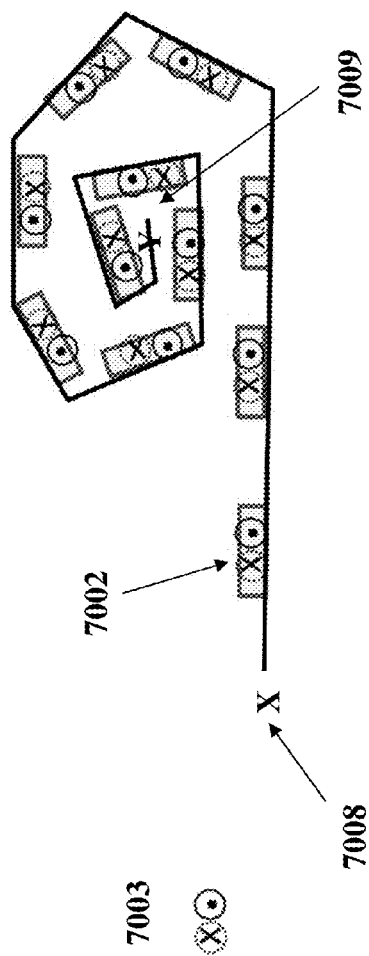


FIG. 7B

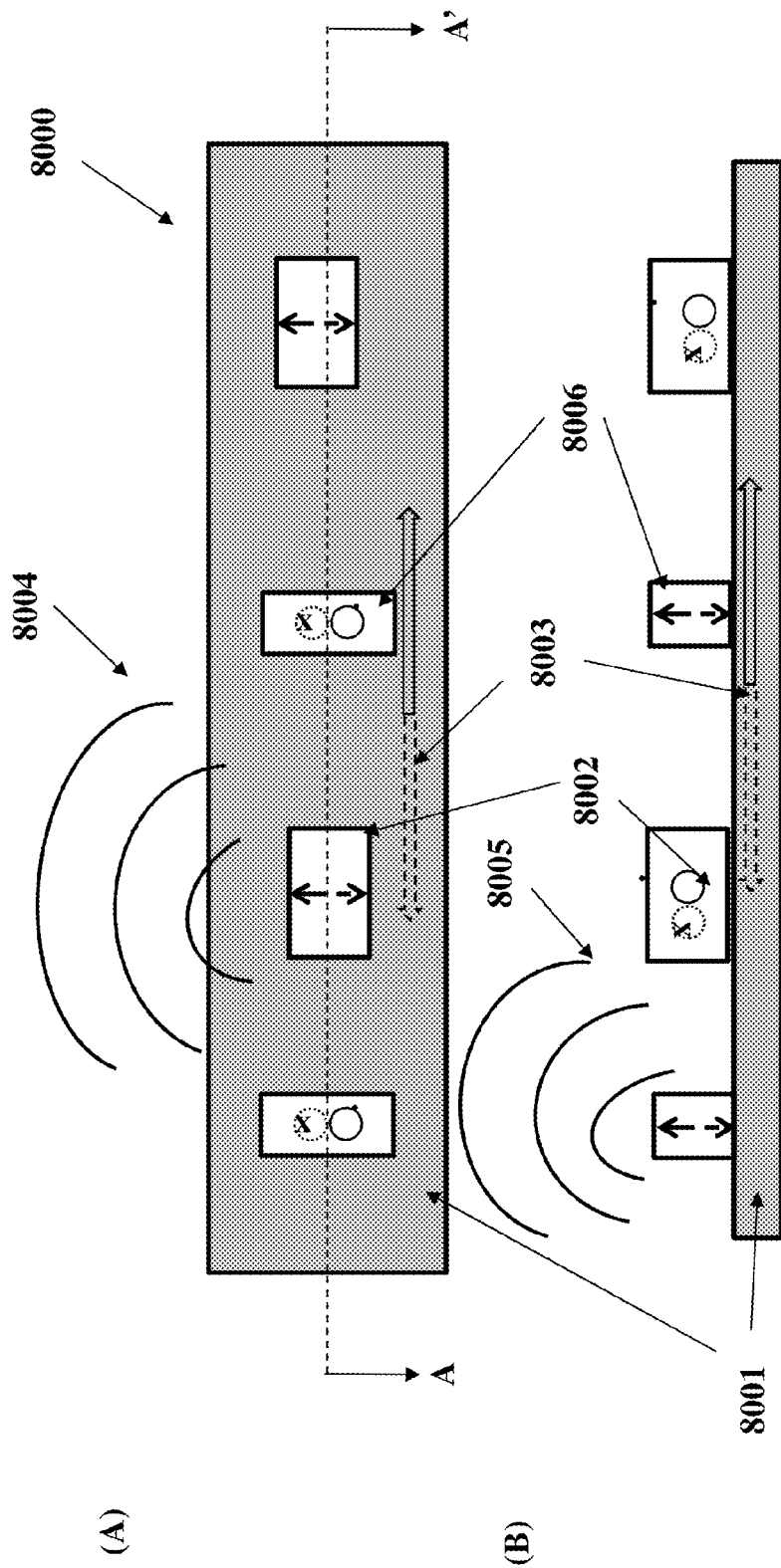


FIG. 8

WIRELESS NEAR FIELD COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

RELATED APPLICATIONS

The present application claims of the priority benefit of U.S. Patent Application 62/038,208 filed on Aug. 16, 2014 as provisional patent application, entitled "WIRELESS NEAR FIELD COMMUNICATION SYSTEM", which is incorporated herein by reference.

FIELD OF INVENTION

The invention is related to near field communication system. Particularly, the wireless communication system has high data rate in a distance between the pairing systems below 1.5 meters.

BACKGROUND ART

Data exchange through public cellphone network, WiFi network or personal cloud is convenient, however, there is huge data leakage concern. It is hard for RFID-based NFC devices to establish a secured temporary personal area network to exchange a large amount of data between device to multiple devices (D2MD) or peer to multiple peers (P2MP) due to either its low data rate, or limited bandwidth, or incapable of supporting D2MD or P2MP mode. Although RFID-enabled-pairing Bluetooth or WiFi Direct devices provide high data rate, they are incapable of D2MD and P2MP data exchange and vulnerable to be hacked. Although WiFi hotspot provides D2MD and P2MP data exchange mode, it is not secured due to the long propagating range. Therefore, developing a secured near field communication system with high data rate is very useful for safely exchanging a large amount of data under D2MD and P2MP modes.

Developing such a new secured near field communication system with high data rate has various industrial applications such as modular component design for robots, personalized mobile phone. The design and overall cost of the industry automation equipment particularly the vacuum tools, will be greatly simplified and reduced, respectively, by the near field communication system to link the components without data cable.

Such new secured near field communication system can be established by wireless magnetic field communication (MFC) technology. One of near field wireless MFC methods has been proposed previously by G. Yi et. al, US 2008/0299904A1 "wireless communication system". However, there are some issues associated with the design in the above patent: 1) within pairing system, the solenoid closed to receiver/reader during signal reception can generate interfering magnetic field due to Lenz' law to poison the received signal. To eliminate this interference is challenging; 2) such system has limited data rate due to high impedance (particular the inductance limited) of the solenoid-base design. So far, the demonstrated highest data rate is close to 4 Gb/sec or 4 Gfc/sec (fc means flux changes).

In this disclosure, we propose several near field magnetic field communication (NF-MFC) solutions to enable a large amount of data exchange securely without the issues mentioned above.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In this invention, a new class of near field magnetic field communication (NF-MFC) system is disclosed. The system

comprises wireless magnetic field communication hardware subsystem and support software.

The software is used to communicate between NF-MFC system and the mothership devices with capability of filtering undesired data. The software system is a security gate to download data from remote cloud devices or upload data to online system.

The core of this NF-MFC system is a transceiver comprising a transmitter made by either an active control solenoid with a high permeability magnetic core or spin orbit torque (SOT) based pattern magnetic elements and a receiver made of solid state magnetic field sensor. They are all manufactured by micro fabrication methods on various substrates. One choice of the substrate is Si wafer with built-in electronic circuit of transceiver control system (System-On-Chip, SOC). The electronics for the transceiver is also able to be integrated with transceiver through System-In-Package (SIP). The magnetic field broadcasted by the transmitter is modularized by the coded digital information. The magnetic field receiver picks up the modularized magnetic field signal, and the useful information is obtained from the selected signal by the decoding electronic circuitry system. The magnetic sensor can be magnetoresistive (MR) technology (AMR, or GMR, or TMR), or Hall sensor, or magnetic impedance (MI) sensor. For any given time, the communication between a pair of transceivers is unidirectional and unilateral. The system with multiple pairs of transceivers is capable of bidirectional communication. The solenoid design of transceiver has been demonstrated by the hard disk industry with data rate up to 4 Gbit/sec. Meanwhile the SOT based pattern magnetic element can be flipped by the SOT effect within tens of picoseconds, thus the data rate of SOT based transceiver is able to reach tens of GHz (or tens of Gb/sec).

The SOT design eliminates the inductance concern and enables to make a large array structure to release alignment requirement for the system, nevertheless, the SOT design is more suitable for a short distance (<10 cm) communication. On the other hand, the active solenoid control is appropriate for the propagation distance up to 1.5 meter. Such a short casting distance provides capability of data security. Upon the NF-MFC system, a secured off-the-grid multiple joint connection (Table Network™ or Table Cloud™) is able to be established temporarily for data exchange among friends in a private or public environment. The temporary off-the-grid wireless magnetic network can be extended further for data exchange in a party with the assistance of the technology of Stone Skipping Network™ or Skipping Stone Network™.

As used herein, the term "or" may be construed in either an inclusive or exclusive sense. Similarly, the term "exemplary" is construed merely to mean an example of something or an exemplar and not necessarily a preferred or ideal means of accomplishing a goal. Additionally, although various exemplary embodiments discussed below focus on quality control of professionals, the embodiments are given merely for clarity and disclosure. Alternative embodiments may employ other systems and methods and are considered as being within the scope of the present invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1A one embodiment of the application of current invention/technology between the portable devices, in which proposed device is built as embedded device.

FIG. 1B one embodiment of the applications of current invention/technology—an independent wireless communi-

cation system/device, which can be attached on the external and/or communication port of smart phone, or on USB port of desktop, or laptop.

FIG. 1C the concept of Stone Skipping Network™ or Skipping Stone Network™ to establish long distance off-the-grid network via the proposed invention/technology for information transfer from device to device.

FIG. 1D one of the embodiments of module to module (M2M) (or inter-module) data communication in modularized devices or robots using the proposed technology.

FIG. 1E one embodiment of the proposed device containing three transmitter-receiver pairs for fast data rate and bilateral data transfer at the same time, particularly useful for intra-module wireless low power communications.

FIG. 2 key components of the proposed independent system as shown in FIG. 1B.

FIG. 3A the prior art of the magnetic communication system in patent disclosure US 2008/0299904 A1.

FIG. 3B the prior art of transmitter design in patent disclosure US 2008/0299904 A1.

FIG. 4A one embodiment of the proposed transmitter designs to eliminate the induction current within the transmitter during listening mode of the system.

FIG. 4B one embodiment of the active control solenoid (for synchronous transmitting) designs, which has switches without moving parts.

FIG. 5A one of the embodiments of the transmitter design based on the spin orbit torque (SOT), also called spin-orbit-coupling or spin-orbit interaction.

FIG. 5B one of the embodiments of the transmitter design based on the spin orbit torque (SOT).

FIG. 6A one of the embodiments of wide lateral range transmitter design—array of patterned SOT elements similar to what is shown in FIG. 5A.

FIG. 6B one embodiment of multiple transmitters' hemispheric uniform coverage design.

FIG. 7A one embodiment of array of transmitters shown in FIG. 5B with patterned switchable elements on a flexible substrate.

FIG. 7B the cross section view of the array of transmitters on rolled substrate.

FIG. 8 one embodiment of array of mixed transmitters shown in FIG. 5A and FIG. 5B with different magnetization orientation (either in-plane or out-of-plane)—(A) the bird eye view; (B) cross sectional view along A-A' cut.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The following numerous specific detailed descriptions are set forth to provide a thorough understanding of various embodiment of the present disclosure. It will be apparent to one skilled in the art, however, that these specific details need not be employed to practice various embodiments of the present disclosure. In other instances, well known components or methods have not been described.

FIG. 1A shows one embodiment of the applications of the proposed NF-MFC technology between the portable devices, in which our invented NF-MFC systems as embedded devices are built. In this particular case, two smart phones (**1001** and **1002**) with built-in devices proposed here is capable of communicating through the magnetic field shown as **1003** and **1004** emitted by the built-in NF-MFC system.

FIG. 1B shows one embodiment of the application of the proposed NF-MFC technology. As shown in FIG. 1B, the independent NF-MFC device **1012** emits magnetic field **1013**, through which a bidirectional channel can be estab-

lished. The device **1012** can be plugged into the mothership devices' communication ports, such as smart phone communication port, USB port or lightning port of desktop, laptop or smart TV, etc. As such, the mothership device **1011**, without built-in NF-MFC system as shown in FIG. 1A, can establish data transfer channel with various devices, which either have a built-in NF-MFC system or are attached with an independent NF-MFC system.

FIG. 1C illustrates the concept of Stone Skipping Network™ or Skipping Stone Network™ to establish long distance off-the-grid network via the proposed invention/technology for information transfer from device to device. As shown in FIG. 1C, the devices **1021**, which either have a built-in NF-MFC system or are attached with an independent NF-MFC system, are bridged together through magnetic field channel capable of communication between two neighbor devices apart away up to 1.5 meters. The effective working pattern and range **1024** of each device shown in FIG. 1C is similar to the wave centered on the landing position of skipping stone. Data or information **1022** can be transferred from device to device in a long distance through the private channel **1023** without any external communication network such as mobile phone network or WiFi network.

Both the communication network topology and the working distance of the private channel **1023** shown in FIG. 1C are determined by the arrangement of the active devices **1021**. When hosts of the active devices are around a table, and the working coverages among the neighbor devices overlap each other, a secured private communication Table Network™ will be established to cover all of the guests. If a portable device or a storage device with a NF-MFC device is at the center of a table, it can act as a device similar as a hotspot of WiFi to establish a Table Cloud™ private network. Such a NF-MFC enabled temporary Table Network™ or Table Cloud™ has intrinsic high security because of its short working distance.

FIG. 1D shows one of the embodiments of module to module (M2M) (inter-module) data communication in modularized devices or robots based on the proposed NF-MFC technology. In this particular case, the system comprises 3 modules, **1031**, **1032** and **1033**. Modules **1031** and **1032** have built-in NF-MFC system **1034** and **1037**, respectively. Module **1033** has two built-in NF-MFC systems of **1035** and **1036**. NF-MFC system **1035** is paired with NF-MFC system **1034** working in a very short distance of less than 10 cm to build a communication channel between module **1033** and module **1031**. Module **1033** and module **1032** are connected each other via the pair of NF-MFC systems of **1036** and **1037**. The undesired magnetic field cross-talk between the NF-MFC pair systems of **1035-1034** and **1036-1037** is automatically filtered by the distance longer than 15 cm between the two pair systems. This is done by design to tune the magnetic field range of the transmitter (magnetic field emitter/generator) and the sensitivity of the receiver (solid magnetic field sensor). Built-in NF-MFC based M2M data communication is a green technology, and will eliminate conventional data cable between the modules, save space and weight, provide freedom to the system designer as well as flexibility to customers, and make maintenance easy. Once the built-in NF-MFC based M2M data communication is used widely in related industries by module manufacturers and standardized, the build of the modularized systems such as cell phones or robots becomes much simpler and more efficient.

FIG. 1E schematically shows one embodiment of the proposed NF-MFC systems containing three transceivers,

each of which comprises a transmitter and a receiver, in one device for fast data rate and bidirectional data transfer at the same time, particularly useful for inter-module wireless low power communications. As shown in FIG. 1E, both systems **1040** and **1041** have three transmitters **1043** for magnetic field broadcasting, and three receivers **1044** for magnetic field detection. Every pair of transmitter and receiver forms a NF-MFC based transceiver, and is isolated from its neighbor by the magnetic shield **1042** in order to minimize the magnetic interference between the adjacent transceiver. To further reduce the magnetic interference, different pair of transceivers can be operated at different frequency. The amplitude of the emitted magnetic field (Solenoid transceiver) is modulated by the coded information, or the switch of magnetic field direction (SOT transceiver) is controlled by the coded information. When all the pairs of transceivers send data unidirectional, i.e., from **1040** to **1041**, this design can increase data rate three times with a possible data buffer memory. This system is also capable of bi-directional communication in the meantime. FIG. 1E shows a three-independent transceiver design while the system can also have an alternative design with three transmitters and one receiver. The signal captured by the receiver is deconvoluted and decoded by the corresponding electronic system.

FIG. 2 illustrates the key components of the proposed independent NF-MFC system in FIG. 1B. This system has an electronic Central Process and Control Unit (CPCU) **2001** with its own firmware to coordinate the system components and manipulate the data flow. It is linked to **2002** Apps and Software to facilitate the user interaction through mothership device **2003** for data selection and data encryption. Device **2003** is connected to remote cloud storages or devices **2004**. CPCU **2001** is powered by Power Supply **2005**. The system has optional local storage/memory buffer **2006**. Alternatively, it shares storage and memory buffer with mothership devices **2003** via Apps/Software **2002**. The system has **2007** Electronics for Data Encode, Decode and Channel, which communicates with **2008** Preamp/Driver for Transceiver **2009**, which is a key invention of this disclosure. The transceiver either purposely emits the coded data through magnetic field broadcasting to nearby free space or senses the magnetic field sent by the pairing system's transmitter.

FIG. 3A and FIG. 3B are the prior art of the magnetic communication system and its transmitter design in patent disclosure US 2008/0299904 A1. As shown in FIG. 3A, the pairing system **3001** and **3004** in the prior art have their own receiver **3003**, **3006** and transmitter **3002** and **3005**, respectively. It is designed in such a way that the magnetic field generated by transmitter **3002** is received by **3006**, while magnetic field from **3005** is sensed by receiver **3003**. As shown in FIG. 3B, the design of the transmitter **3002** and **3005** in FIG. 3A is a typical solenoid with coil **3011** surrounding a soft magnetic core **3012** linked to current driver **3013**, which is controlled by control electronics to emit magnetic field to the nearby space. However, this transmitter design has one fundamental limitation. As shown in FIG. 3A, if the system **3001** is in the broadcasting mode while the system **3004** is in the listening mode, the magnetic field signal generated by the transmitter **3002** in the system **3001** will be poisoned by the secondary magnetic field emitted by the transmitter **3005** in the system **3004** due to magnetic induction effect. Considering the distance between transmitter **3005** and receiver **3006** is closer than that between transmitter **3002** and receiver **3006** in most cases, de-convolution of the poisoned signal is challenging, and

this interference is so strong that it will cause the failure of communication between system **3001** and **3004**.

FIG. 4A illustrates one embodiment of the proposed transmitter designs to eliminate the induction current within the transmitter during listening mode. The key invention of the proposed transmitter design is to turn off synchronously the transmitter during listening mode. The transmitter is a solenoid **4001**, comprising a coil **4002** and a soft magnetic core **4003**, which boosts the emitted magnetic field. The working current of the transmitter is supplied through the coil lead **4004**. Each turn of the coil **4002** links with a switch **4005**. The switch **4005** is controlled by a switch controller **4006**. Therefore, the ON/OFF of the transmitter is synchronized with the system's working mode by the switching controller **4006**. The transmitter is turned OFF when the system is in listening mode. Hence, there is no secondary magnetic field generated by induction current to poison the incoming signal. On the other hand, the transmitter is turned ON when the system is in a broadcasting mode.

There are lots of design choices of switch **4005**, such as RF microelectronic switches, microelectromechanical systems (MEMES) switches, switched capacitors, varactors, high-electron-mobility transistor (HEMT), field effect transistor (FET), and PIN diodes, etc. The rich varieties of the switch designs can be simply classified into two broad catalogs: one with mechanical moving parts; the other one without mechanical moving parts. However, the core of the invented transmitter design shown in FIG. 4A is synchronous control of the solenoid transmitter's ON/OFF with the system's working modes.

FIG. 4B shows one embodiment of the active-synchronous-control solenoid designs, which has the switches without moving parts. As shown in FIG. 4B, the transmitter is an active-synchronous control solenoid **4010**, comprising a coil **4011** and a soft magnetic core **4012**. The working current of the solenoid **4010** is supplied through the coil lead **4013**. Each turn of the coil **4011** links with a transistor **4014** that acts as switch. All transistors **4014** have a common gate configuration controlled by transistor controller **4015**. Transistor controller **4015** will turn off the solenoid transmitter **4010** by switching off the transistors **4014** synchronously when the system works in listening mode to prevent induction current generation in coil **4011**. Transistor controller **4015** will turn on the solenoid transmitter **4010** by switching on the transistors **4014** when the system works in broadcasting mode.

FIG. 5A illustrates one of the embodiments for the transmitter design based on the spin orbit torque (SOT), also called spin-orbit-coupling or spin-orbit interaction. As shown in FIG. 5A, the SOT transmitter comprises an active patterned magnetic element **5001** with perpendicular magnetization as shown by up-and-down arrows; a heavy metal lead **5002** below **5001**, in which a driving current **5003** can be switched from left to right and (or) vice versa labeled by the arrows; a bias magnet **5005** providing in-plane bias field for active patterned element **5001**; an optional but important soft-underlay structure **5006** to pull the magnetic charge **5007** and **5008** formed at the surface of the active element **5001** further apart via magnetic charge neutralization with charge **5009** and induced charge **5010**. The soft-underlay structure **5006** enables the magnetic field **5004** generated by the active element **5001** to be broadcasted to longer distance in the free space. The direction of the driving current **5003** along with the material choice of the metal lead **5002** and bias field direction provided by bias magnet **5005** determines the magnetization direction in the patterned element **5001** indicated by the up-and-down arrows in element **5001**.

due to the so-called SOT effects. The heavy metal lead **5002** can be made of Pt, β -W, β -Ta and other transition heavy metal with large spin Hall effects.

FIG. 5B shows one of the embodiments of the transmitter design based on the spin orbit torque (SOT). As shown in FIG. 5B, the transmitter comprises an active patterned magnetic element **5011** with in-plane magnetization labeled by in-plane arrows; a heavy metal lead **5012** below **5011**, in which a driving current **5013** can be switched from left to right and (or) vice versa; a bias magnet **5015** providing in-plane bias field for active patterned element **5011**. The direction of the driving current **5013** along with the material choice of the metal lead **5012** and bias field direction provided by the bias magnet **5015** determinates the magnetization direction in the patterned element **5011** indicated by the arrows in the element **5011** due to the so-called SOT effects. The heavy metal lead **5012** can be made of Pt, β -W, β -Ta and other transition heavy metal with large spin Hall effects.

FIG. 6A shows one of the embodiments of the wide lateral range transmitter design **6000** using array of individual transmitters **6001** shown in FIG. 5A (the transmitter shown in FIG. 5B can also be used in the similar fashion, which is not shown here). The driving current leads **6002** shown in FIG. 6A in light gray color is made of heavy metal such as Pt, β -W, β -Ta and other transition heavy metal with large spin Hall effects. The magnetization of the array of individual transmitters **6001** sitting on driving current leads **6002** is controlled by the driving current direction **6003** in leads **6002**. In order to synchronize all the individual transmitters **6001** by using one driving current; as well as simplify the array manufacture process, two neighbor driving current leads **6002** are linked together by a high conductivity metal lead **6005** to form an "S" shape lead arrangement shown in FIG. 6A. Hence, driven by one current, the array of individual transmitters **6001** will generate synchronized magnetic fields. The superposition of all synchronized magnetic fields forms the broadcasting magnetic field **6004**, which has wide lateral coverage without significant increase of the driving current, making the pairing system's receiver **6006** easily pick up the broadcasting signal with good quality under the conditions of loose alignment to the transmitter array.

FIG. 6B shows a hemispheric uniform coverage transmitter configuration **6010** made of multiple transmitters **6011** with patterned switchable elements on the side and top surfaces of a square frustum, which can reduce the angle sensitivity of the pairing system's receiver (sensor) **6016** relatively oriented to the transmitter **6010**. Both the transmitters shown in FIG. 5A and FIG. 5B can be used to make transmitter configuration **6010**. As shown in FIG. 6B, array of transmitters **6011** with patterned magnetic elements are arranged on the side and top surfaces of the square frustum feature **6015** directly sitting on the heavy metal leads **6012**, which carries the driving current **6013**. The magnetization of the patterned magnetic elements in transmitter **6011** follows the direction of driving current **6013**. This configuration provides hemispheric uniform coverage of the magnetic field **6014** broadcasted by the transmitter, and make the pairing system's receiver **6016** less sensitive to the orientation relative to transmitter **6010**. The lead **6012** is made of heavy metal such as Pt, β -W, β -Ta and other transition heavy metal with large spin Hall effects.

FIG. 7A shows one of embodiments of transmitter designs on the flexible substrate using array of transmitters shown in FIG. 5B with patterned switchable elements. FIG. 7B is the cross section view of the array of transmitters on the rolled

substrate. As shown in FIG. 7A, the patterned magnetic elements **7002** directly connect to the heavy metal lead **7006**, which is laid on the flexible substrate **7001** and made of heavy metal such as Pt, β -W, β -Ta or other transition heavy metal with large spin Hall effects. The magnetization **7003** of the patterned magnetic elements **7002**, marked by the arrows, can be flipped by the driving current **7007** in the lead **7006**. The bias magnet **7004** provides an in-plane bias magnetic field to the patterned magnetic element **7002**. The soft magnetic feature **7005** on the back of pattern magnetic element **7002** is an optional design, but useful to reduce the demagnetic field of the patterned magnetic element **7002** similar to the function of the soft-underlay structure **5006** in FIG. 5A. The two ends **7008** and **7009** of the flexible substrate are marked as X and Y, respectively. Shown in FIG. 7B, the end **7008** (Mark X) is on the outside of the rolled substrate, and the end **7009** (Mark Y) is at the center of the rolled substrate. The driving current **7007** is supplied to the rolled transmitter via both ends of **7008** (Mark X) and **7009** (Mark Y).

FIG. 8 illustrates transmitter design with array of mixed transmitters shown in FIG. 5A and FIG. 5B with different magnetization orientation (either in-plane or out-of-plane)—(A) the bird eye view; (B) cross section view along A-A' cut. As shown in FIG. 8, the new transmitter **8000** comprises heavy metal leads **8001**, over which there are two kinds of patterned magnetic elements **8006** and **8002** shown in FIG. 5A and FIG. 5B, respectively. For the sake of simplicity, the bias hard magnets shown in FIG. 5A and FIG. 5B are not shown here. The magnetizations of the patterned elements **8002** and **8006**, which generate the emitted magnetic field **8004** and **8005**, respectively, can be switched by the driving current **8003** in heavy metal lead **8001** according with the code information. This design makes the emitted magnetic field cover two orthogonal directions thus remarkably reduce the orientation alignment requirement between the transmitter and the receiver in its pairing system.

What is claimed is:

1. A wireless communication system comprises at least: a solenoid coil, each turn of which links to a switch controlled by a common control-switch, acting as a transmitter and being capable of broadcasting information-coded magnetic field in the space around it; A receiver capable of sensing the magnetic field; Electronics for controlling or/and driving said transmitter and said receiver.
2. The system of claim 1, wherein said wireless communication system further comprises a software application, at least, to allow the user of the system to choose file to send through the system.
3. The system of claim 1, wherein said receiver comprises a solid magnetic field sensor based on either Hall effect; or magnetic impedance (MI) effect; or magnetoresistive technology including AMR, or GMR, or TMR.
4. The system of claim 1, wherein said switch controlled by a common control-switch is a mechanical switch with moving parts.
5. The system of claim 4, wherein said mechanical switch with moving parts is a MEMS device capable of volume production using wafer processes.
6. The system of claim 1, wherein said switch controlled by a common control-switch is a FET or HEMT transistors in common gate configuration.
7. The system of claim 1, wherein said switch controlled by a common control-switch is a PIN diode.
8. A wireless near field communication system comprises at least:

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a transmitter comprising one or an array of patterned magnetic element(s), sandwiched between either a dielectric layer, and a heavy metal layer, in which an alternating current is larger enough to flip the magnetization of the magnetic element(s) due to spin-orbit torque effect to broadcast information-coded magnetic field in the space around said patterned magnetic element(s);

A receiver capable of sensing the magnetic field;

Electronics for controlling or/and driving said transmitter and said receiver.

9. The system of claim 8, wherein said heavy metal layer is made of Pt, or W (β -W), or Ta (β -Ta), or metals showing large Spin Hall effects, or alloy between the above mentioned metals and Cu, or Al.

10. The system of claim 8, wherein said patterned magnetic element(s) has(have) either perpendicular, or in-plane magnetization orientation.

11. The system of claim 8, wherein said patterned magnetic element(s) has a bias magnetic field provided by hard magnet(s) placed closely.

12. The system of claim 8, wherein said patterned magnetic element(s) has a soft magnetic feature placed close to it for reducing the de-magnetic field so that the magnetic field emitted from the patterned magnetic element(s) capable of reach longer broadcasting distance.

13. The system of claim 8, wherein said array of patterned magnetic elements is placed over specifically arranged leads, made of said heavy metal layer, having highly conductive connections between them so that one driving cur-

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rent is used to drive all elements working synchronically to extend magnetic field coverage lateral.

14. The system of claim 8, wherein said array of patterned magnetic elements is made over said heavy metal layer placed at least on two slopes with different orientation in order to cover wider emitting solid angle.

15. The system of claim 8, wherein said array of patterned magnetic elements over a heavy metal layer is made on a flexible substrate, then fabricated into a roll to enhance the field strength in the direction along the axis of the roll to extend the field range and lateral coverage.

16. The system of claim 8, wherein said patterned magnetic elements, being switchable via a single alternating current, have mixed magnetization orientations—some having in-plane, the other having out-of-plane magnetization orientation.

17. The system of claim 8, wherein said wireless near field communication system is built either as a standalone or built-in system for communication between devices or modularized components of a system.

18. The system of claim 8, wherein said wireless near field communication system is used to establish an off-the-grid localized communication network for data sharing or passing.

19. The system of claim 8, wherein said wireless near field communication system equips with multiple transceivers to either form multiple information channels or dual-direction data transfer at the same time.

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